

## The Times' Daily Short Story.

## A TITAN

(Original.)

During the early part of the last century many families were emigrating from Virginia to Kentucky. Their usual route was down the Ohio river by means of flatboats.

Among the emigrants of that day was Colonel Alan MacMinn of Scotch-Irish descent. His flatboat load consisted, besides stores, of his wife and daughter and three men and two women negro slaves. The colonel's right hand man was an enormously strong negro whose strength had won him the name of Titan, though he was familiarly called Tite.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers were infested in those days by some very rough people. Piracy was not uncommon, and there were no government officers to check it. One day when the emigrant party were nearing a settlement which is now the city of Louisville they saw a boat put off from the shore and head directly for them. As soon as it drew near it was plain its occupants were bent on no good. They were a hard featured lot, dressed in coon skin caps and buckskin clothes, and were all armed with rifles and pistols. However, the settlers were often thus dressed, and Colonel MacMinn was not sure of these men until they had boarded his boat. Then they at once took possession and ordered him and his family below, where they were placed under guard. The negro men they required to work the boat.

Tite made it appear that he was delighted with the capture, since by serving the pirates he might earn his freedom. This surprised his fellow slaves, but as soon as he was able he told them that this was to prevent suspicion, and he would watch for an opportunity to recapture the boat.

The pirates, seven in number, soon after taking their prize found themselves in what are called the falls of the Ohio, a part of the river where the current is very rapid. It was night and a very dark night. Their captain was somewhat anxious as to the safety of the property he had become possessed of, though he cared nothing for human life. Among the stores on the boat was a barrel of rum, which his men appropriated. Tite watched them, hoping that they would get stupid, but they stood an enormous quantity of liquor and were rather inclined to dance and sing on deck. Their captain cursed them for idiots, then ignored them, trusting to Tite and the two negroes to navigate the boat. Tite stood at the big steering oar secured to the boat by a wooden pin, while his fellow slaves were dodging the drunken pirates, who were amusing themselves luring whatever they could find at them. The captain was at the front of the boat peering down the river.

Tite passed the word to his fellow slaves that he was about to attack the pirates, and they promised to help him. Since the blacks were without any arms whatever, the attempt was hazardous and if unsuccessful would result in their death and possibly that of the family. When Tite spoke the pirates were separated, but before he could set two of them had joined the captain. However, Tite made up his mind to proceed. He left the three pirates to his three men and went forward.

Approaching the captain as if to make a suggestion, he seized him around the body. The other two men, quickly taking warning, sprang for Tite and endeavored to pull him off. One of them drew a pistol, but dropped it on the deck. While he was looking for it Tite succeeded in kicking his comrade in the stomach, which paralyzed his efforts, and the negro, putting forth all his gigantic strength, raised the captain in his arms and threw him into the river. Then, taking up the man he had kicked, he served him likewise. By this time the man looking for his pistol found it, but Tite seized it and shot him dead.

Meanwhile the other two negroes, whose enemies were separated, ran to the nearest pirate, seized him and threw him overboard. The other two, seeing danger, got together and were attacked by the two blacks. One of the blacks was wounded by a shot, and the other was getting the worst of it when Tite came up and, seizing first one pirate, then the other, threw both overboard. At the moment a man on guard below, having heard the scuffling, came out and was served in the same manner.

All this had scarcely been accomplished when the captain was discovered climbing over the stern, but Tite pushed him back into the river. Two others of the pirates attempted to climb aboard, but they were served in the same manner, and at last the boat was free.

The colonel, being left unguarded, now came up from below, expecting that the pirates had concluded to murder the party and had commenced with the negroes. When he found that the boat was in possession of his faithful slaves, that the lives of himself and his family had been saved, his gratitude knew no bounds. He gave every one of them his freedom on the spot and promised an additional reward in the future.

Tite and his assistants successfully navigated the boat to Louisville, and the colonel, who had had enough of the river and its dangers, concluded to stop there. The family went ashore, the stores were unloaded and the flatboat broken up and used to build a dwelling. Colonel MacMinn had free papers made out for the negroes who had saved the party, but the slaves took them up. Their master was an especially kind man, and they had known no other home than in his family, so they concluded that freedom would be of no use to them.

JAMES C. HINES.

## CAN'T GET JURY.

Sheriff Has to Seize Talesmen For Marx Murder Trial.

New London, Conn., Sept. 30.—The state is finding it a difficult task to obtain a jury to try Gershon Marx, the Colchester farmer who is charged with murdering his farm hand, Joe Pavol, last spring, two panels of talesmen aggregating 300 having been exhausted with only four jurors selected. The sheriffs took before Judge Robinson a large number of New London county citizens whom they had laid hands on by order of the court to see if any of them were able to qualify for the jury.

The principal cause of disqualification is the declaration of nearly every man called that he had read about the Marx case in the newspapers. It is charged in connection with the crime that Marx dismembered Pavol's body. A few weeks ago a second body was found on the Marx farm.

New Lord Mayor of London.  
London, Sept. 30.—Alderman John Pound, chairman of the London General Omnibus company, limited, has been chosen lord mayor of London for the ensuing year. He was born in Leadenhall street, city, in 1820.

Italians Extremely Intelligent.

With the exception of the silent Sicilian, the Italian immigrants are generally fluent talkers and extremely intelligent. I have known a Neapolitan, who could neither read nor write, quote from Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso. It surprises you to hear a group, made up of an asphalt mixer, a sailor, turned waiter, and a barber and baker, who had stuck to their trades, discuss the sculpture on a new court building, or when upon another night, the same wrangle over the merits of Verdi and Mascagni, and end by humming and singing in chorus "Pagari O Cara."—World's Work.

## COMPETENT JUDGES.

Beauty Doctors Endorse Herpicide.  
Women who make a business of beautifying other women come pretty near knowing what will bring about the best results. Here are letters from two, concerning Herpicide:

"I can recommend Newbro's 'Herpicide.' As it stopped my hair from falling out, and as a dressing it has no superior."

(Signed.) Bertha A. Trullinger, "Complexion Specialist," 29½ Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

"After using one bottle of 'Herpicide' my hair has stopped falling out, and my scalp is entirely free from dandruff."

(Signed.) Grace Dodge, "Beauty Doctor," 136 Sixth St., Portland, Ore.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Rickert & Wells, Special Agents.

## LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and headache. Now since taking Cascarets Candy Cathartic I feel very much better. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen." Anna Barlow, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.



Essent. Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 50c ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

interest, as it was recognized that the competition offered a reliable test of the government's ability to cope with private enterprise. Notwithstanding the fact that a new plant had to be erected for the construction of the Connecticut, this vessel is but 8 per cent behind the Louisiana, although her keel was laid two months later.

When completed the Connecticut and Louisiana will be the finest and most powerful ships in the American navy and will rank with the most powerful battleships of other nations.

## Features of the New Battleship.

The Connecticut is of steel, with a displacement of 16,000 tons and a maximum displacement of 17,700 tons. The vessel is 450 feet on the load water line, 454 feet over all, 75.10 feet beam and 24 feet draft.

The engines will be of the twin screw, vertical, four cylinder triple expansion type with a combined horsepower of 16,500, and these will accumulate a speed of eighteen knots.

The Connecticut will carry three funnels, two military masts, two main and four secondary turrets, and a main deck central battery. The armor has a total weight of 3,392 tons.

Her armament will consist of four twelve-inch breechloading guns, one pair in the forward turret and another aft, and eight eight-inch guns mounted in pairs in four turrets on the superstructure. In the main deck battery there will be twelve seven-inch rapid



MISS ALICE B. WELLES.

fire guns, mounted six to a broadside. In addition there will be twelve four-ten-pounders, twelve three-pounders six one-pound automatic guns, two one-pound semiautomatic and eight thirty-inch machine guns.

In the magazines she will carry sixty rounds for each twelve inch gun, 100 rounds for each eight inch gun, 100 rounds for each seven inch gun, 300 rounds for each three inch gun, 600 rounds for each three pounder and 900 rounds for each one pounder.

The coal bunker capacity of the Connecticut is 900 tons normally, but in an emergency this can be increased to 2,200 tons. Ordinarily she will carry sufficient coal to steam 7,000 miles at eleven knots or 2,500 miles at eighteen knots.

This is the third vessel to bear the name of Connecticut in the United States navy. The first was built at Middletown, Conn., in 1798. The second was a wooden side wheeler, purchased in 1861 and used during the civil war.

## Town Marshal Murdered.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 30.—H. C. Cash, town marshal of Oliver Springs, Tenn., was shot and killed at that place by William West, a son of Dr. T. A. West, a druggist. West had been arrested several times by the officer, and the shooting is attributed to that fact.

Prominent Miner Accidentally Killed.  
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 30.—Thomas W. Williams, a prominent mining contractor of Wilkesbarre and brother of former Congressman Morgan B. Williams, was accidentally killed in the South Wilkesbarre colliery here.

Czar Going Hunting.  
St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—Upon the emperor's return from southern Russia he will go to his hunting lodge at Bilevich, on the border of Poland, between Vilna and Kiev, for a fortnight's shooting.

## TEETH OF CHILDREN

Few mothers know how vitally important is the care of a child's first teeth. The beauty of the permanent set depends almost entirely upon it.

## SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

used with SOZODONT Liquid, prevents accumulation of tartar, yet being free from grit does not scratch the enamel. Do not experiment on baby's teeth. Insist on SOZODONT.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

## PHELPS APOLOGIZES

Also Remits Fine of Hugh Gurney, Diplomat and Alleged Scorchers.

## BATES MAKES A SUGGESTION

Now That International Law is Satisfied, Governor of Massachusetts Desires That British Ambassador Should Vindicate the Bay State Law.

Boston, Sept. 30.—After allowing time for the communications in the Phelps Gurney case to reach Washington, Governor Bates made public various letters bearing on the subject. The governor's letter to the state department follows:

Your telegram of Sept. 26 was received in my absence and replied to by the lieutenant governor, acting governor. As the result of an investigation made by him I find that Mr. Gurney, the third secretary of the British embassy, was found guilty by Judge Phelps, justice of the peace court of Lee, in the county of Berkshire, in this commonwealth, upon a charge of violation of the law of this state relative to the running of automobiles upon the public highways. The statement of Judge Phelps with relation to the proceedings in the case I inclose herewith. From this it appears that, under a misapprehension as to the jurisdiction of his court over the person of the defendant, the justice acted in violation of the United States statutes in adjudging Mr. Gurney guilty and in imposing sentence thereon. Upon being apprised of his error Judge Phelps ordered the judgments vacated, the fines imposed remitted and he requested me to forward through you to Mr. Gurney his inclosed letter.

As executive of this commonwealth I deeply regret that want of knowledge of the law, seldom if ever invoked in our inferior courts, should have resulted in this error of judicial authority, and I venture to hope that the explanation and expression of regret forwarded herewith by Judge Phelps may be recognized as a conclusive disavowal of any intention on the part of a member of the judicial department of the government of this state to ignore the recognized provisions of international law or to manifest any disrespect to a representative of the government of his Britannic majesty.

## Bates' Rap at Gurney.

While the incident is greatly to be deplored, I venture to suggest as in some degree excusatory of the court in this matter that the representatives of foreign governments who have dwelt among us have always conducted themselves with such regard for the laws of the commonwealth as to furnish no occasion for the consideration by our courts of criminal jurisdiction of the immunities to which such foreign representatives are entitled under the law of nations and through which they may find protection when disregarding our laws.

I suggest that the attention of the ambassador of his Britannic majesty be invited to the breach of the laws of this commonwealth disclosed in the statement of Judge Phelps accompanying this letter, believing that if his attention is called to it he will take such action as to make certain that immunity from prosecution in our courts shall not permit the safety of our citizens to be endangered or our laws to be violated because, through international comity, jurisdiction of our own tribunals is withheld.

The letter of Judge Phelps to Third Secretary Gurney follows:

Sir—As justice of the peace court I find occasion to express my profound regret that, through a misapprehension of the law, I assumed that the court had jurisdiction over the person of a member of the embassy of the British government. Having become apprised of this error and seeking to make all possible reparation therefor, the court has vacated and annulled all proceedings taken in the matter of the complaint against yourself and the erroneous judgment entered thereon.

I beg further to express my profound personal regret that I should have been, without intentional error, the cause of your own personal vexation and annoyance or that anything should have occurred which may have seemed to be, though not so in fact, a want of respect for the rights of a representative of the government of his Britannic majesty.

## Phelps' Explanation to Governor.

Judge Phelps in his letter to Acting Governor Guild states that Mr. Gurney was arrested and arraigned under section 8, chapter 474 of the acts of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, which forbids any person to run an automobile through the streets of any village at a speed exceeding ten miles an hour. He says further:

Mr. Gurney refused to plead to the charge, and I thereupon ordered a plea of "not guilty" to be entered. Evidence was then presented satisfying me beyond reasonable doubt that the offense had been committed as charged. Accordingly I found Mr. Gurney guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$25.

The statements made by Mr. Gurney before the court were of such a character as to appear to me to be a manifest and intentional defiance of judicial authority, and to be, as I believed and found, in contempt of court. Thereupon I adjudged him so in contempt and imposed a fine of \$25 therefor.

I have since learned that Mr. Gurney, as secretary of his Britannic majesty's embassy, was not liable to arrest for breach of the laws of this state or to arraignment before this court or within its jurisdiction. I was, therefore, this day caused the judgment of the court to be vacated, the fines to be remitted and returned. I send you herewith a letter directed to Mr. Gurney expressing my regret for an assumption of jurisdiction over a representative of the government of his Britannic majesty, who was exempt.

## Forest Fire in Montana.

Hamilton, Mont., Sept. 30.—Reports from the Bitter Root forest reserve say that fire is ravaging the timber of the reserve with great destructiveness despite the recent rainfall. One instance is reported where the flames, fanned by a stiff breeze, burned a swath about ten miles long and from a quarter of a mile to half a mile wide during one night.

## Rock Sand Wins Big Race.

London, Sept. 30.—Rock sand, ridden by Danny Maher, won the Jockey Club stakes. Henry I. was second and William Rufus, ridden by Skeets Martin, was third. Ten horses started.



Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."—Mrs. FRANK BEYER, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn.

Another case which proves that no other medicine in the world accomplishes the same results as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, who is the pride and joy of my household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought to my home. Sincerely yours, Mrs. M. P. WHERRY, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile let her write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all would-be and expectant mothers.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

## JAPS TAKE DA PASS

Marshal Oyama Pressing on Kuropatkin's Left Flank.

## RUSSIANS LEAVING THE HILLS

Drawing to Flatter Country to Northwest of Mukden, Where They May Decide to Give Battle—Fighting Imminent on the Southeast.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—News has been received here from Mukden to the effect that the Japanese have at last begun the offensive. They have captured Da pass and are pressing on General Kuropatkin's left flank. The war office is unable to confirm this officially, because Kuropatkin's dispatches are following the emperor, but it is stated by the general staff that all indications point to the news being correct. It is believed that the Russians abandoned Da pass without serious resistance. Several other passes of the Da range, eastward of Bent-siaputze, twenty miles southeast of Mukden, are also in the hands of the Japanese.

Kuropatkin is evidently drawing in his forces to the less mountainous country northward, where he may decide to give battle. In the meanwhile sharp fighting is regarded as imminent southeast of Mukden, whence the Japanese are expected to deliver their main attack, the flank movement from the west being of secondary importance.

Da pass or Ta pass, meaning Great pass, is situated about forty-five miles southeast of Mukden and about the same distance northeast of Liao-yang. It is about twenty-five miles south of the Hun river.

The Japanese attacked Da pass.

which was occupied by the troops of General Mischtschenko and Samsonoff, on Sept. 24, but, according to dispatches from Harbin, were twice repulsed.

## Japan Amends Conscription Laws.

Tokyo, Sept. 30.—The emergency ordinance amending the army conscription law is gazetted. It extends the service of the second reservist from five to ten years and abolishes the distinction between the first and second reserve conscript. Reservists will be retired at the age of thirty-seven. A contemplated increase in the army involves a new scheme of divisional organization, the plan of which has not yet been discussed.

## Brotherhood of St. Andrew Convenes.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew began in this city. Prominent clergymen and delegates from every section of America are in attendance. Delegates are also present from England, Scotland, Canada and other foreign countries. Prior to the opening of the convention Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, conducted a two hour religious service.

## Hanged at Greensburg, Pa.

Greensburg, Pa., Sept. 30.—Jacob Prinkl was hanged in the county jail yard for the murder of W. J. Kelsey of East Charleroi on Nov. 17, 1903. Prinkl boarded a Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad train at Monessen, Pa., in a drunken condition and, refusing to pay his fare, was ejected by the conductor at Charleroi, the next stop. As the train started Prinkl fired a bullet at the conductor, which hit and killed Kelsey.

## Killed by an Automobile.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 30.—Arthur D. Wyman, an instructor in the chemical laboratory of Harvard and son of Charles F. Wyman, the Russian consul at Boston, was struck and fatally injured by an automobile just before midnight. He died at the Stillman infirmary at Harvard three hours later. The automobile was owned and operated by Leon Strauss, a student of Harvard.